



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/782,845	02/14/2001	Peter M. Mansour	SPROQ1100-2	9316
29585	7590	07/01/2005	EXAMINER	
DLA PIPER RUDNICK GRAY CARY US LLP 153 TOWNSEND STREET SUITE 800 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94107-1907			TRAN, MYLINH T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2179	

DATE MAILED: 07/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/782,845

Applicant(s)

MANSOUR ET AL.

Examiner

Mylinh Tran

Art Unit

2179

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03/29/05.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-55 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-55 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 08/12/04
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

Applicant's Amendment filed 03/29/05 has been entered and carefully considered. Claims 8, 20, 37 and 44 have been amended. However, limitations of amended claims have not been found to be patentable over prior art or record, therefore, claims 2-55 are rejected under the same ground of rejection as set forth in the Office Action mailed (11/17/04).

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dillingham [US. 6,327,608] in view of Wolf et al. [US. 5,818,447].

As to claim 8, Dillingham discloses a user interface (UI) server at column 2, lines 28-63; retrieving a UI form definition stored at said UI server, said UI form definition specifying characteristics of a UI form (column 2, lines 22-68) and corresponding to a platform of a particular client device, wherein a cached copy of the UI form definition is saved on said client device. Dillingham cites "The UI might be stored locally at the client" at column 2, lines 28-35; instructing a client device to render a particular UI form of a

client-resident intermediate UI corresponding to said UI form definition (column 3, line 45 through column 4, line 24 and column 7, lines 15-53); transmitting, from said UI server, a number of source data items for population in said UI form (column 3, line 45 through column 4, line 24); and Dillingham provides receiving a command from said client device, said command being indicative of an offline action performed by said client device and said UI server processing said command for execution by said server-based application (column 2, lines 27-64); and wherein said number of source data items comprises a smaller subset than a total number of source data items related to said server-based application subsets of said total number of source data items are downloadable based upon execution of one or more client side controls (column 2, lines 28-64). The difference between the claim and Dillingham et al. is the step of executing a server-based application configured to process source data items; and number of source data items being related to said server-based application and wherein said number of source data items comprises a smaller subset than a total number of source data items related to said server-based application, and wherein further subsets of said total number of source data items are downloadable based upon execution of one or more client side controls; and instructing the client device to supplement a skeletal UI stored in a first memory location with one or more icons, labels or menu items, or combinations stored in a second memory location. Wolf et al. shows the step

of executing a server-based application configured to process source data items (column 2, lines 8-43, column 8, lines 28-68); and number of source data items being related to said server-based application (column 12, lines 33-68) and instructing the client device to supplement a skeletal UI stored in a first memory location with one or more icons, labels or menu items, or combinations stored in a second memory location (column 9, lines 28-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Dillingham et al. and Wolf et al. before them at the time the invention was made to modify the UI form definition taught by Dillingham to include the server-based application of Wolf et al., in order to access to utilize native client user interface features to display data received from a server as taught by Wolf et al.

As to claims 2, 38, and 52, Dillingham also discloses the step of generating said UI form definition based upon a number of device capabilities for said client device (column 3, line 45 through column 4, line 24).

As to claims 3 and 53, Dillingham fails to clearly teach data representing the number of device capabilities. However, Wolf et al. show the feature at column 2, lines 43-65. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine Wolf teaching with Dillingham's data. Motivation of the combination would have been to access to utilize native client user interface features to display data received from a server.

As to claims 4, 26 and 41, while Dillingham also teaches generating step generates said UI form stored locally at said client device (column 5, line 32 through column 6, line 5), Wolf shows based upon at least one native UI control (column 9, lines 40-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine Wolf's teaching with Dillingham's data. Motivation of the combination would have been to access to utilize native client user interface features to display data received from a server.

As to claims 5 and 27, while Dillingham demonstrates an operating system for said client device, Wolf shows one native UI control (column 9, lines 40-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine Wolf teaching of native UI control with Dillingham's data. Motivation of the combination would have been to access to utilize native client user interface features to display data received from a server.

As to claims 6, 7, 28 and 29, Dillingham also demonstrates receiving an action request representing a manipulation of said UI form by a user of said client device (column 4, lines 1-25 and column 5, lines 50-63); subsequently instructing said client device to render a new UI form in response to said action request (column 3, line 60 through column 4, line 24).

As to claims 9 and 30, Dillingham provides the step of maintaining a shadow cache at said UI server (column 7, lines 32-65). Dillingham fails to clearly

Art Unit: 2179

teach data indicative of source data items. However, Wolf et al. show the feature at column 4, lines 1-48. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine Wolf teaching with Dillingham's data. Motivation of the combination would have been to access to utilize native client user interface features to display data received from a server.

As to claim 9, Dillingham also provides shadow cache including associated with said client device (column 2, lines 28-55).

As to claims 10, 18 and 48, Dillingham discloses UI server and the shadow cache. Dillingham fails to clearly teach information representing new, deleted, or modified source data items. However, Wolf et al. show the feature at column 12, lines 32-68. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine Wolf teaching with Dillingham's data. Motivation of the combination would have been to access to utilize native client user interface features to display data received from a server.

As to claims 11 and 32, Dillingham show the shadow cache and UI server. Dillingham fails to clearly teach a list of source data items. Wolf et al. show email applications at column 9, lines 7-55. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine Wolf teaching with Dillingham's data. Motivation of the combination would

have been to access to utilize native client user interface features to display data received from a server.

As to claims 12, 33 and 55, Dillingham also shows shadow cache and the saving step at locally by said client device (column 2, lines 28-38).

As to claims 13 and 51, Dillingham provides the transmitting step is performed in response to a manipulation of said UI form (column 3, line 45 through column 4, line 24).

As to claim 14, Dillingham also provides the retrieving step is performed by said UI server in response to a device identifier received from said client device (column 4, line 44 through column 5, line 12).

As to claims 15, 34 and 49, Dillingham demonstrates UI server having access to the total number of source data items associated with the UI form (column 6, lines 21-55). Dillingham fails to clearly teach a total number of source data items and transmitting step initially transmits a first portion of said total number of source data items to said client device. However, Wolf et al. show the feature at (column 5, line 22 through column 6, line 5 and column 9, lines 7-55). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine Wolf teaching with Dillingham's data. Motivation of the combination would have been to access to utilize native client user interface features to display data received from a server.

As to claims 16, 35 and 50, Dillingham discloses said UI server subsequently receiving a request for additional source data items and said UI server transmitting a subsequent portion of said total number of source data items to said client device in response to said request (column 3, line 45 through column 4, line 58).

As to claims 17 and 36, Dillingham demonstrates UI server receives said request from said client device in response to a manipulation of said UI form (column 3, line 45 through column 4, line 24).

As to claim 19, Dillingham also demonstrates the step of said UI server sending, to said client device, a push notification corresponding to said push data (column 6, lines 30-55).

As to claims 20, 37 and 44, Dillingham discloses a user interface (UI) server at column 2, lines 28-63; retrieving a UI form definition stored at said UI server, said UI form definition specifying characteristics of a UI form (column 2, lines 22-68) and corresponding to a platform of a particular client device, wherein a cached copy of the UI form definition is saved on said client device Dillingham cites "The UI might be stored locally at the client" at column 2, lines 28-35; instructing a client device to render a particular UI form of a client-resident intermediate UI corresponding to said UI form definition (column 3, line 45 through column 4, line 24 and column 7, lines 15-53); transmitting, from said UI server, a number of source data items for population in said UI form (column 3, line 45 through column 4, line 24); and

Dillingham provides receiving a command from said client device, said command being indicative of an offline action performed by said client device and said UI server processing said command for execution by said server-based application (column 2, lines 27-64); and wherein said number of source data items comprises a smaller subset than a total number of source data items related to said server-based application subsets of said total number of source data items are downloadable based upon execution of one or more client side controls (column 2, lines 28-64). The difference between the claim and Dillingham et al. is the step of executing a server-based application configured to process source data items; and number of source data items being related to said server-based application and wherein said number of source data items comprises a smaller subset than a total number of source data items related to said server-based application, and wherein further subsets of said total number of source data items are downloadable based upon execution of one or more client side controls; and instructing the client device to supplement a skeletal UI stored in a first memory location with one or more icons, labels or menu items, or combinations stored in a second memory location. Wolf et al. shows the step of executing a server-based application configured to process source data items (column 2, lines 8-43, column 8, lines 28-68); and number of source data items being related to said server-based application (column 12, lines 33-68) and instructing the client device to supplement a skeletal UI stored in

a first memory location with one or more icons, labels or menu items, or combinations stored in a second memory location (column 9, lines 28-40) and data representing the number of device capabilities (column 2, lines 43-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Dillingham et al. and Wolf et al. before them at the time the invention was made to modify the UI form definition taught by Dillingham to include the server-based application of Wolf et al., in order to access to utilize native client user interface features to display data received from a server as taught by Wolf et al.

As to claim 21, Dillingham provides the step of specifying a command script corresponding to a manipulation of a UI control contained in said UI form, said command script being configured for execution by said client device (column 2, lines 28-68 and column 6, lines 32-68).

As to claims 22 and 42, Dillingham shows the UI server. Dillingham fails to clearly teach the step of executing server-based application. However, Wolf shows the feature at column 4, lines 32-60. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Dillingham et al. and Wolf et al. before them at the time the invention was made to modify the UI form definition taught by Dillingham to include the server-based application of Wolf et al., in order to access to utilize native client user interface features to display data received from a server as taught by Wolf et al.

As to claims 23, 40 and 54, Dillingham discloses the step of storing said UI form definition at said UI server (see abstract, column 2, lines 28-47).

As to claims 24 and 25, Dillingham also discloses the step of instructing said client device to render said UI form (column 7, lines 20-65).

As to claim 39, Dillingham also discloses the step of generating said UI form definition based upon a number of device capabilities for said client device (column 3, line 45 through column 4, line 24). Dillingham fails to clearly teach data representing the number of device capabilities. However, Wolf et al. show the feature at column 2, lines 43-65. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine Wolf teaching with Dillingham's data. Motivation of the combination would have been to access to utilize native client user interface features to display data received from a server.

As to claim 43, while Dillingham shows the UI server, Wolf teaches the number of source data items represent a portion of a larger amount of related data available (column 2, lines 8-47 and column 4, lines 1-55).

As to claim 45, Dillingham fails to clearly teach an executable module corresponding to said server-based application, said executable module being activated in response to said request. However, Wolf teaches an executable module corresponding to said server-based application, said executable module being activated in response to said request at column 12, lines 32-68. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art,

having the teachings of Dillingham et al. and Wolf et al. before them at the time the invention was made to modify the UI form definition taught by Dillingham to include the server-based application of Wolf et al., in order to access to utilize native client user interface features to display data received from a server as taught by Wolf et al.

As to claim 46, Dillingham fails to clearly teach sending module being further configured to send said number of source data items to said client device.

However, Wolf also teaches sending module being further configured to send said number of source data items to said client device at column 12, lines 32-67. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine Wolf teaching with Dillingham's data.

Motivation of the combination would have been to access to utilize native client user interface features to display data received from a server.

As to claim 47, Dillingham shows a shadow cache that stores source data items associated with said client device (column 7, line 51 through column 8, line 32).

***Response to Amendment***

Applicant has argued that there is no suggestion or motivation to combine the references. However, the argument is not persuasive. Dillingham teaches local users which download from the server. The remote access operation is remote to the server, it is in fact local operation on the client user device. Wolf an UI associated with an email application and describes a system for locally viewing. Therefore, they both have local user.

Applicant also argues the Dillingham fails to teach or suggest an Offline Action. However, the Offline Action can be done at a cache memory at the client PC. The action does not need to require a connection to the server. In Dillingham's system, the list of new files (which are obtained from the server) is cached locally. The data is cached on the client, it may be sorted or items may be selected without requiring another round trip to the server (column 8, lines 15-21).

Next, Applicant argues that the reference does not teach or suggest configuration of UI Form Definition and source data items. However, Dillingham teaches configuration of UI form at column 10, lines 32-40 by citing "the end of the code contains instructions to create an HTML form written in JavaScript. Execution of the ASP file thereby creates an HTML form having a cached list of files/folders returned by the file system object". The application programs HTML, Java, XML are UI form definitions which are configured. Dillingham also cites "the Web pages are commonly written in

HTML and XML and are transmitted using conventional network protocols, such as TCP/IP and DCOM. The client browser renders the Web page into human-perceptible forms” at column 3, line 63 through column 4, line 5.

Dillingham also teaches retrieving source data items from the UI server to populate the UI form on the client device at column 2, lines 35-50 by citing “The remote administrator can also select a file or folder, or specify a new path of a physical file directory located at the server...The server receives the client request and invokes a file system object used to interface the file system...”. Dillingham teaches storing a UI form definition or identifier corresponding to a client device’s platform or capabilities at column 3, lines 55-67 by citing “The server 22 runs a Web server software program that establishes a Web site on the World Wide Web. The server 22 has a file system that organizes files, such as Web pages and other documents 30, into hierarchical directories. The Web server accepts requests transmitted over the Internet from a client-based browser program...The Web pages are commonly written in HTML and XML are transmitted using conventional network protocols, such as TCP/IP...The client browser renders the Web page into human-perceptible forms”.

Finally, Applicant argues that the reference fails to teach or suggest supplementing a Skeletal UI. However, Wolf et al. cite “The mail note, which is a DocObject container...The mail note provides a view port in which the word processor displays and edits the body of the email message” (see

Art Unit: 2179

abstract). The mail note is just a container. It is not an entire interface but a skeletal UI.

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mylinh Tran. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thu from 7:00AM to 3:00PM at 571-272-4141.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached at 571-272-4136.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

703-872-9306

Art Unit: 2179

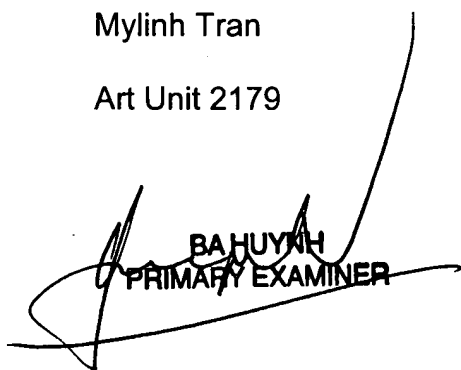
and / or:

571-273-4141 (use this FAX #, only after approval by Examiner, for "INFORMAL" or "DRAFT" communication. Examiners may request that a formal paper / amendment be faxed directly to them on occasions).

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mylinh Tran

Art Unit 2179

  
BA HUYNH  
PRIMARY EXAMINER